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LIAOWANG REVIEWS STATE OF SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

HK231300 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 19, 7 May 84 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Huang Sixian: "Promote the Continuous Development of Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] The 6-day visit to China by President Ronald Reagan of the United States enabled the leaders of the two countries the opportunity to hold extensive and deep talks on current major international affairs and the question of bilateral relations, thus promoting mutual understanding and boosting confidence in each other. At the time when President Reagan concluded his visit and left China, people had every reason to believe that as long as the leaders and government officials of the two countries conducted more frequent contacts and exchanges of views to dispel misunderstanding between them, Sino-U.S. relations were bound to keep advancing.

President Reagan's visit to China took place 4 short months after Premier Zhao Ziyang's U.S. visit in January. The mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries indicated that Sino-U.S. relations were moving in a positive direction. Especially after Sino-U.S. relations experienced complications and ups and downs, this kind of mutual visit is of great significance in stabilizing and consolidating bilateral relations. Moreover, in the current turbulent world situation, the fact that China and the United States can get along with each other on friendly terms and cooperate with each other in the spirit of mutual benefit will also have a far-reaching impact on the peace and stability of the Asian and Pacific region and the world as a whole.

Since China and the United States established diplomatic relations, advances have been made in many areas of their bilateral relations. This is a situation worth celebrating. However, in the United States, some people believe that Sino-U.S. relations have entered a "mature stage." This judgment is inaccurate. Sino-U.S. relations are indeed developing, and the prospects are good. However, there are still impediments; the chief one is the Taiwan issue. While holding talks with President Reagan, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out frankly: "If there is anything to bring a serious setback in the relations of our countries, it must be the Taiwan issue." At present there are a small number of people in the United States who are keen on creating "two Chinas," and some people are advocating the escalation of U.S.-Taiwan relations or the "independence of Taiwan." This is a trend that we should guard against.

Chairman Deng Xiaoping expressed hope to Reagan that the United States would refrain from doing anything which might impede Taiwan's reunification with the Chinese mainland. He pointed out that the knot in Sino-U.S. relations would be united once the Taiwan issue was resolved. Chinese leaders hoped that the American leaders would take seriously the national feelings of the Chinese people and not do anything to hurt the feelings of the Chinese people in the future, which was bound to add additional twists and turns to Sino-U.S. relations. President Reagan said that the United States is willing to abide by the three U.S.-Chinese communiques, that the Taiwan issue is a problem that should be solved by China itself, and that the United States does not intend to interfere. It is hoped that such promises will be implemented and realized through actions.

Developing Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations not only corresponds to the fundamental interests of the two countries, but also is the common aspiration of the peoples of the two countries.

Furthermore, there is huge potential in this area. During his visit, President Reagan said that the United States "will be fully prepared to cooperate" in China's endeavors to modernize its economy. This statement by President Reagan is naturally welcomed. Since the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, there has been a rapid growth in bilateral trade and an average annual increase of 45 percent in trade between the two countries. In 1984 the amount of trade is expected to reach \$5.5 to 6 billion. In technology transfer, with the increased demands of China for technology, the United States in recent years has relaxed some of its restrictions. During the recent visit of President Reagan, through the concerted efforts of both sides, the two parties signed an agreement on mutual exemption of double taxation and drafted an agreement on the peaceful utilization of nuclear power. However, we cannot but see that in bilateral economic and technological cooperation, there also exist difficulties and impediments, which consist mainly of some restrictive U.S. policies toward China. On the issue of technology transfer, despite U.S. statements on relaxing restrictions, the United States has taken only a few small steps forward, and there has been no great breakthrough, while many issues have long been delayed. The stipulations in U.S. law which discriminate against China are not confined to the foreign aid law alone. During their talks, Premier Zhao Ziyang touched on this problem and pointed out: This state of affairs is far from identical with President Reagan's statement to regard China as "a friendly, nonaligned country." It is our hope that such circumstances will be changed, and that the U.S. Administration will further adopt measures so that the relaxation in the policies on technology transfer to China may have a more practical significance, and the equal cooperative relationship of the two countries may be genuinely promoted.

On international issues, there is much common ground between China and the United States, but there are also quite a few differences, chiefly on the issues regarding the Middle East, Central America, and Korea. The Chinese side stressed that safeguarding world peace is the main goal of the foreign policy of the Chinese Government. General Secretary Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out that China's independent foreign policy is a long-term, invariable policy and that China stands firmly on the side of the Third World countries. It is the hope of China that the two big nuclear powers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- can relax the tension in their relations through negotiations.

The talks between the leaders of the two countries were held in a frank and friendly atmosphere. Of course, talks lasting for several days cannot resolve all problems accumulated over years between the two countries in one single stroke, but as Deng Xiaoping said, while meeting with Reagan: Both the Chinese and American sides have a desire to expand cooperation with each other and hope that their leaders and government officials will enhance contacts and conduct more exchanges of views so that Sino-U.S. relations can be developed at a faster pace. George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, also acknowledged that the talks this time "went off without a hitch, thus making great progress."

During his visit to China President Reagan on many occasions said that this year marked the 200th anniversary of the first voyage to China by the first American merchant ship called "Empress of China." This remark has made people think that 200 years ago, the "Empress of China" could still usher in a new era in trade between China and the United States by crossing many vast seas in defiance of hardships and dangers. Now, at a time when the demand to develop a sustained and steady relationship between China and the United States has taken root in the hearts of the people and the two countries are determined to boost their economic and cultural exchanges, it is all the more imperative to remove all impediments so that the boat of Sino-U.S. relations can forge ahead, braving the wind and the waves.

REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO USSR

Meets Chernenko

OW231248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, arrived here today for an official and friendship visit at the head of the state and party delegation. It is his first visit to Moscow since 1961.

At a ceremony at a square close to the Kremlin, Kim was given a warm welcome by Konstantin Chernenko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. Also present at the ceremony were Nikolay Tikhonov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov and other Soviet party and government leaders.

Members of the Korean delegation include Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Chin-u and Premier Kang Song-san, both being Politburo members of the Korean party.

Kim Il-song was met by Tikhonov at the Moscow Railway Station upon his arrival by special train.

After the Soviet Union, Kim will proceed to East European countries for visits.

Kim, Chernenko Attend Banquet

OW240721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 23 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Soviet Union held a dinner here today in honor of the Korean Party and government delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Soviet Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Kim Il-song addressed the dinner. Chernenko said, "The Soviet Union consistently stands for Korea to be reunified by peaceful means, on a democratic basis, after the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. This is our firm and invariable position. We support the DPRK's important initiatives which provide for signing a peace treaty instead of the existing armistice agreement, adopting a declaration on non-aggression between North and South, carrying out mutual reductions of armed forces and making the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-weapons-free zone." He accused the United States of moving more troops into South Korea and making a show of force with the armed forces of South Korea and Japan, which throws more obstacles in the way of a solution of the Korean problem.

On relations with China, Chernenko said that relations between the Soviet Union and China are a very important on the Asian continent. He indicated that the Soviet Union has always stood for healthy relations with China and hoped for an improvement of the Soviet-Chinese relations.

Kim Il-song said that the Korean delegation came to the Soviet Union with the lofty aspiration for a further consolidation and development of the traditional friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union. He pointed out that now the important problem facing mankind is the prevention of the outbreak of another world war and defending peace. The removal of tension on the Korean peninsula and in Asia at large is important for the relaxation of tension in the world and prevention of a new world war. Kim Il-song stressed, "For the sake of relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and prevention of another war, the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the e-public have always followed the principle of reunification of the country by peaceful means." "Not long ago," Kim Il-song said, "our party and the government of the re-public made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and South Korea. The major objective of the proposal is to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and prevent war and further to create conditions that are prerequisite for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

The Korean delegation led by Kim Il-song arrived here today for an official state visit to the Soviet Union.

USSR CALLS FOR CONFERENCE ON MIDDLE EAST

OWO42049 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 4 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union says the United States and other countries concerned should agree in principle on the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. Only after that can other related issues, such as which countries will participate in the conference, be discussed, it adds.

According to the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA today, this position was contained in a Soviet reply to the message sent on March 9 by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the preparation and convening of such a conference.

In its reply, the Soviet Union pledges to do everything possible for the early opening of a Middle East conference. It however accuses the United States of continuing to bent on imposing a partial and unilateral solution on the Arabs and openly creating obstacles to the convening of a conference on the problem.

Since the American policy on Lebanon suffered a setback, observers noted, Moscow has become more active in advocating an international conference on the Middle East to which the Soviet Union will be a party.

FURTHER ON SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Signs Agreements

OW221620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese and Sri Lanka Governments today signed two agreements, one on the establishment of a Joint Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation and the other on scientific and technical cooperation. Chinese President Li Xiannian and Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene attended the signing ceremony. Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and W.M.P.B. Menikdiwela, secretary to President Jayewardene, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

According to the first agreement the main task of the Joint Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation is to study and explore possibilities of broadening cooperation in these fields and make suggestions for strengthening and promoting such cooperation. The session of the committee will be held alternately in Beijing and Colombo as and when it is necessary. The agreement on scientific and technical cooperation stipulates that in the spirit of friendly cooperation and on principles of equality and mutual benefit, the contracting parties will exchange visits by specialized personnel to study scientific and technical achievements and experience in various fields of national economy, and for professional training. They will also provide the other side with seeds, saplings, specimen and fungi in small quantities for scientific experiments.

Also present at the signing ceremony were Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and Kandage Newton Samarasinghe, Sri Lanka ambassador to China.

Holds Press Conference

OW221628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene held a press conference for Chinese and foreign correspondents here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. Jayewardene said that during his stay in Beijing, he had "friendly and cordial discussions" with the Chinese leaders. "We have no disagreement on issues we have talked", he said. Speaking of his impression of the visit, Jayewardene said, "The Chinese leaders and people are easy to get on with. The Chinese are great and civilized people".

Referring to bilateral relations, Jayewardene said that Sri Lanka was among the first to establish diplomatic relations with China and China had special sentiments for Sri Lanka. China promised to help Sri Lanka build a supreme court building, he said. China had also aided in the building of a small hydropower station and in water supply for the rural areas and it would continue to help in these fields in the future, he said.

President Jayewardene also answered other questions of the correspondents.

Meets Zhao Puchu

OW221353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene met with Zhao Puchu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the Buddhist Association of China here this afternoon in the Diaoyutai Guesthouse. They had a friendly talk on exchanges of Buddhist activities between China and Sri Lanka.

Hosts Banquet; Li Speaks

OW221653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene and Madame Jayewardene gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Present were Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei; Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; and Zhao Puchu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the Buddhist Association of China.

Jayewardene said, "What has impressed me most is that in your policy, relations between countries are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, and in doing so, you treat small countries and big countries alike. You also champion the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations." The president recalled a message Chinese leaders sent to him through his brother in September last year that Sri Lanka's internal problems are its own affairs which no other country has any right to interfere in. "It is these sentiments that has made your country respected throughout the world, and I am sure your policy will have a positive influence in world affairs," he said. He said that Sri Lanka and China are Third World countries. "Our peoples are struggling to achieve a decent standard of living. In this struggle China has helped the Third World and the Non-aligned Movement in championing our cause to bring about an equitable economic order," he added.

Referring to bilateral relations, Jayewardene said that the two countries have contacts at many levels. China's technicians have helped control floods in Sri Lanka and taught the Sri Lanka farmers improved methods of cultivation, he said, adding that the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall is an edifice symbolising the close and friendly relations between the two countries. He said that Sri Lanka and China consult each other on many international developments, and "see eye to eye on many of them." He expressed the conviction that the relationship between the two countries would grow further in the years to come, and be a "shining example of how a small country and a big power could arrange their relations to mutual benefit."

In his speech, Li Xiannian said: "Our meetings and exchange of views over the past few days have made me feel keenly your sincerity and frankness towards friends, your great enthusiasm for the development of the Sino-Sri Lankan relations and your firm and clear-cut position on the preservation of world peace. All this has made a deep impression on us. Our contacts have not only increased the understanding between our two countries but also enhanced our personal friendship." Brief as it is, Li Xiannian said, Jayewardene's trip to China is of profound significance.

The Chinese Government and people highly appraise the contributions made by the president and the Sri Lankan Government to the development of Sino-Sri Lankan friendship. Li Xiannian said China's assistance to Sri Lanka is very limited as its ability falls short of its wishes. "We are ready to work together with our Sri Lankan friends on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and attainment of common progress to further develop our economic and technological cooperation and strive to bring Sino-Sri Lankan friendly relations to a new stage," he said.

Also present at the banquet were Yang Zhong, minister of forestry, Gao E, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka, and Sri Lanka Ambassador to China Kandage Newton Samarasinghe.

This morning President and Mme Jayewardene toured the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs.

Visits Children's Center

OW230738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene and Mme Jayewardene received warm welcome from three hundred children while visiting the China National Children's Center here this morning. Located in an 80,000-square-metre compound named Guanyuan in the western part of the Chinese capital, the place is an experimental and research center for the promotion of children's after-school education.

President and Mme Jayewardene arrived at the center in the company of Yang Zhong, minister of forestry. Young Pioneers in their holiday best waved bouquets while shouting "Welcome, welcome", and other youngsters played trumpets and beat drums. A boy and a girl presented President and Mme Jayewardene with bouquets of flowers newly picked from the garden at the center. Accompanied by Jiang Jingwen, a leading official of the center, President and Mme Jayewardene were entertained with children's dances including "Catching Butterflies" and "Going to the Fair" in the centre's theatre.

They also visited a hall of science and technology, a room for gymnastics and a room for electronics games.

The Sri Lanka guests watched a performance of shadowboxing and gymnastics by children. President Jayewardene, in high spirits, played table tennis with a five year old girl. Jiang Jingwen presented the president with an album depicting children's activities and the centre's pennant, and also gave Mme Jayewardene a sandalwood fan and a Chinese kite. At the end of the visit President and Mme Jayewardene signed their names on the visitor's book.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW231028 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- China is a Third World country and will not forget its friends in the developing world after it makes economic progress, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, said here today. During talks with Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene in the Great Hall of the People this morning, Deng said China's assistance to the Third World nations was limited and could only rise when China had made more progress.

It also needed a peaceful environment to realize its goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century. And only by opposing hegemonism could world peace be defended, he added. 'Closed-doorism' could not end a nation's backwardness, and China's economy was developing rapidly due to its policy of opening to the outside world, Deng said, noting that a decision was recently made to open 14 more coastal cities wider to overseas investment. China and Sri Lanka had much in common on this issue, and had found a correct road in the use of special economic zones, he said.

Deng also praised the Sri Lanka leader's China visit as a new starting point in the development of friendly relations between the two countries. President Jayewardene said Sri Lanka had speeded its economic development with the establishment of free trade zones, a policy which helped find employment for 60,000 people. He also said he hoped to learn from China's experiences in the opening of its special economic zones.

Li at Beijing Departure

OW231058 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene and Madame Jayewardene and their party left here for Shanghai by special plane this afternoon. Prior to the departure of the guests President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei went to the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse to bid them farewell. In a cordial conversation, Li Xiannian said that President Jayewardene's present China visit had increased mutual understanding and friendship and would further enhance friendly relations between the two countries. The Sri Lanka president thanked the Chinese Government and people for their warm hospitality accorded him and his party.

Arrives in Shanghai

CW231515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Shanghai, May 23 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Municipal Government gave a banquet here this evening to welcome Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene, Mrs Jayewardene and their party.

Ruan Chongwu said in his toast the sympathy of the people of Shanghai were sympathetic with the Sri Lanka people for they shared the similar experiences in history. Ruan told the visitors that the Shanghai people and government would continue to promote economic and trade contacts with other countries, especially economic and trade relations, and the exchanges in science, technology, and culture with the Third World and Asian countries.

The Sri Lanka president said that in his talks with Chinese leaders, they had agreed upon many spheres of friendship and cooperation. "It is possible that some of the items that we intend cooperating in will involve your great city," he said. He added he came to Shanghai to learn from the experiences of Shanghai people and was sure that these experiences would be appropriate since the problems of the two countries were so similar.

Among those attending the banquet were Forestry Minister Yang Zhong, Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gao E and his wife, Sri Lanka Ambassador to China Kandage Newton Samarasinghe and his wife, and Chen Yi, vice-chairman of the Shanghai municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. The Sri Lanka guests arrived here from Beijing this afternoon. Deputy Mayor Ruan Chongwu greeted them at Shanghai airport on behalf of Mayor Wang Daohan.

PREMIER ZHAO 23 MAY NEWS CONFERENCE

On West European Ties

OW231336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that his forthcoming visit to Western Europe is aimed at seeking friendship, cooperation and peace. He said this at a press conference in the Great Hall of the People before leaving later this month on an 18-day tour of France, Belgium, the European Community, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Italy in that order.

Western Europe plays a very important role in international affairs and China has always stressed developing friendly relations with West European countries, he said. Although they are far from China geographically, they share identical or similar views with China on many major international issues and have been China's important trading partners, he added. The premier said that he will go to Western Europe with the desire to strengthen economic and technological cooperation and exchange between China and West European countries and to safeguard world peace. The premier expressed satisfaction with the development of China's friendly relations and cooperation with the countries he is going to visit. He said he hopes that there will be a new breakthrough in furthering relations with these countries through his discussions with their leaders on international and bilateral issues as well as other matters of mutual concern. China and West European countries have their own strong points and it is entirely possible for them to learn from each other, make up for each other's deficiencies and cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, Zhao Ziyang said. Their economic and technological cooperation has broad prospects and great potentials, he added.

The Chinese leader welcomed West European entrepreneurs and industrialists to cooperate with China in its large-scale construction projects in the energy, transport, telecommunications, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries as well as in China's efforts to upgrade its existing enterprises. Cooperation can take various forms and joint ventures to be started in these areas can vary in size, he explained. In off-shore oil exploration and development, Zhao Ziyang said that China adopts the practice of inviting international biddings and has signed contracts with France, Britain, Italy and Spain. China hopes to expand cooperation with foreign countries in this field, he said. China has also contacted several countries on possible cooperation in developing nuclear power. So long as the West European countries offer competitive terms, China will be glad to cooperate with them in this particular area, the premier said. Explaining China's open policy, he said that China will open its door and develop economic and technological cooperation with all countries except a few like South Africa.

The present situation in which the United States and Japan account for a comparatively large proportion of China's foreign trade and economic and technological cooperation is due to many factors, Premier Zhao said. It is his hope that the proportion for West European countries will increase, he added.

The premier asked the correspondents present to convey to the European workers his hope that they will contribute their efforts to economic prosperity and peace in Europe.

On Arkhipov Visit

OW231234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the postponement of I.V. Arkhipov's visit to China would not necessarily affect the next round of consultations on normalizing Sino-Soviet relations. The previous four rounds had produced no substantive progress, he added.

He made the comment while answering a question at a press conference he gave prior to his departure next week on a visit to six European countries and the EEC. "The Soviet side said that they put off the visit because they were not well prepared," Premier Zhao said. "Well, let's wait until they are prepared well. On our part, we are willing to seek normalization of relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We also hope that economic and technical exchanges between the two countries will expand on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. We think this is in the interest of the Chinese and Soviet people and also world peace and stability."

Asked if the Soviet Union is a reliable partner for dialogue, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that dialogue does not require one to find out first if the partner is reliable or not. "Only in the process of dialogue can one ascertain whether the partner is reliable," the premier said. "Therefore the postponement of Arkhipov's visit will not affect the next round of Sino-Soviet consultations."

Premier Zhao Ziyang said he believes that Sino-U.S. relations will not affect Sino-Soviet relations, or the other way round. Sino-U.S. relations have improved to a certain extent as a result of the exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries, he said. But the main obstacle to the relations, namely the Taiwan question, still exists.

Only when the U.S. Government earnestly observes the principles set in the three joint communiques can Sino-U.S. relations develop steadily over a long period, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed. "The three communiques provide a foundation for handling Sino-U.S. relations," he said. "Therefore we are asking for no more than strict adherence on both sides to the principles established in the three communiques and implementation of their own commitments."

On Nuclear Arms

OW231348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 23 May 84

["Chinese Premier on Disarmament and Europe's Anti-Nuclear Movement" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Only when the two superpowers agree to reduce their nuclear and conventional weaponry drastically will it be meaningful to talk about universal disarmament, Premier Zhao Ziyang stated here today. Speaking at interview with Beijing-based West European correspondents in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, the premier said that China stands for disarmament and particularly thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons. However, he pointed out, the present situation is that the two superpowers possess 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons. Therefore, he said, the two superpowers should take the lead in reducing their nuclear and conventional weapons drastically.

The premier reminded the reporters that China had stated in the United Nations that once the two superpowers stop testing, manufacturing and improving nuclear weapons and agree on a drastic reduction of their nuclear weapons, China will approve the convocation of an international conference on disarmament involving all nuclear powers and participate in it. Asked about China's position on the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe, Zhao said China's position on the Euromissile issue is clear and he believes that it is conducive to easing tensions in Europe, as well as tensions between the East and West and in the whole world. He said he is ready to exchange views on this issue with West European leaders during his visit there and he hopes that China's position will receive their understanding and support.

Answering a question about the peace movement emerging in Western Europe, the premier described this movement as an expression of the West European people's desire for peace and refusal to be plunged into another catastrophic war. China sympathizes and supports this desire, he said. It is another question whether certain other countries may take advantage of this movement to serve own interest, the premier said. The West European countries' effort to strengthen their defenses for the sake of their own security is not contradictory to their effort to safeguard peace, Premier Zhao said.

On Party Consolidation

OW231508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the consolidation of the Chinese Communist Party is progressing smoothly. Answering a question about the party consolidation at a press conference for West European journalists, Premier Zhao said that things are going on quite well, but this does not mean that there is no obstacle.

He said that the "three types of persons" and those guilty of abusing their power do not like the party consolidation. The "three types of persons" refer to those who rose to prominent positions during the "Cultural Revolution", those who persist in factionalism and those who indulged in beating, smashing and looting during the "Cultural Revolution."

However, Zhao went on to say, great changes have taken place in China since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee held in December 1978. The vast majority of party members have seen that the party's current policies are entirely correct and in keeping with reality. So long as they press ahead, China's modernization program will certainly succeed. "Our party members are rallying closely around the party Central Committee and fully behind the party consolidation," the premier said. "We are sure that we can achieve the objectives of this effort."

On Ties With Vatican

OW231442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1426 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that it is not yet time for China to talk about improving relations with the Vatican.

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Since the Vatican still maintains "diplomatic relations" with Taiwan and has on several occasions interfered in China's internal affairs in disregard of China's sovereign rights, it is very difficult at present to talk about improving China's relations with the Vatican, he stated.

Speaking at a press conference in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, the premier also said that he had noticed that the pope's recent remarks on the Vatican's relations with China showed some changes in its positions. However, he pointed out, this question is complicated and its solution will take time.

Describes His Private Life

OW231605 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that he works ten hours a day and enjoys good health. He discussed his private life in response to a question at a press conference prior to his departure for a tour of six European countries and the EEC.

Discussing his personal interests, the premier said that the first thing he does in the morning is jogging. He also likes swimming but he has not enough time for it.

He enjoys the company of his grandchildren when he has time and appreciates the flowers cultivated by his wife who has retired because of poor health. He married her during the war of resistance, he said. Zhao Ziyang has four sons and one daughter, and four of them are married. They are involved in scientific research work, military service or foreign languages. He has three grandchildren. "So I have a big family in Beijing, which is in line with China's tradition," he said. "But there is no patriarchy in my family. We often argue at the table and sometimes have different views. But that doesn't matter. Each may reserve his view. The argument is useful in helping me know more of what is going on in society and what the young people have in mind," the premier said.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT TO VISIT PRC 28 MAY

OW240351 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, and his party will pay an official visit to China from May 28 to June 4 at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party, it was learned here today. During his stay here Brandt is expected to exchange views with Chinese leaders on international issues of common concern as well as on bilateral relations. He and his party will visit Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS WITH FIAT DELEGATION

OW190959 Beijing XINHUA in English 0947 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Technical cooperation was discussed when Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, met a delegation from the Fiat group of Italy here this morning. The delegation is headed by Fiat senior adviser E. Pedrana. Also present at the meeting were Rao Bin, chairman of the Board of Directors of the China Automotive Industry Corporation, and Raffaele Marras, Italian ambassador to China.

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FURTHER ON MARKOVIC-LED SFRY GROUPS PRC VISIT

Visits Steel Complex

OW211651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Shanghai, May 21 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the League's Central Committee, visited the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex 25 kilometers northeast of Shanghai this morning. Accompanied by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), and Chen Guodong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the CPC Shanghai Committee, President Markovic and his party saw a dock handling raw materials for the complex and inquired about the dock's handling capacity.

They then visited the energy centre which controls the complex's electricity, water, gas and wind power. Greeted by several hundred workers, the party climbed to the seventh platform of the No 1 blast furnace to view the complex.

President Markovic wrote in the visitors' book: "Here we see the achievements of Chinese workers. Iron will flow from the furnaces on time." He wished the workers of Shanghai and China new successes in socialist construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Later, the Yugoslav guests took an excursion on Huangpu River. President Markovic also reviewed warships of the East China Sea Fleet.

This evening, the Shanghai CPC Committee gave a banquet in honor of the delegation. First Secretary Chen Guodong said that Shanghai people followed with interest in the great cause of the Yugoslav people in building up their socialist new life. The 1977 visit of the late Josip Broz Tito still remained fresh in Shanghai people's minds, he said. Chen Guodong noted that since Shanghai's friendly ties with Zagreb, bilateral economic and cultural contacts had increased constantly.

Markovic noted that the great industrial city of Shanghai was where the Chinese Communist Party was founded. Shanghai workers, who had fought all aggression in the past, were now working hard for a still better future. He hoped that friendly ties between Shanghai and Zagreb would promote all-round friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Xi Zhongxun attended the banquet.

This afternoon, the Yugoslav guests visited the Shanghai Children's Palace.

The delegation arrived here yesterday evening in Xi Zhongxun's company. They were greeted at the airport by Chen Guodong and Secretary of the CPC Shanghai Committee Ruan Chunwu.

Attends Guangzhou Banquet

OW221703 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Guangzhou, May 22 (XINHUA) -- The Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the league's Central Committee.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the CPC Central Committee, who made a special trip to Guangzhou from Beijing, attended the banquet.

Addressing the banquet, Ren Zhongyi, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the provincial party committee, on behalf of the people and communists in the province, extended a warm welcome to Markovic and his delegation on their visit to Guangdong. He said that since the implementation of an economic policy of opening to the outside world four years ago, the province had made rapid progress in its economy and culture to the satisfaction of the people. Ren Zhongyi expressed his conviction that the delegation's visit would help enhancing mutual understanding and friendship between the parties and peoples of China and Yugoslavia.

Markovic said in his toast that they were honored to attend the banquet as guests of Guangdong people and guests of General Secretary Hu Yaobang. He praised Guangdong's important role in Chinese people's struggle against imperialism and for independence and freedom. Markovic pointed out the construction of socialism was an arduous task. There was no ready program and experience to model after. He said, socialist construction could only be conducted in accordance with the specific conditions of the country, following Marxism faithfully and in conformation with the interests of the people. He said, the Chinese people had achieved great success in building socialism. He hoped that certain Yugoslav region would strengthen cooperation with Guangdong Province to promote economic development in both countries.

Markovic and his delegation arrived here this morning from Shanghai by special plane. Among those seeing them off at the Shanghai airport were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Chen Guodong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee.

The Yugoslav guests were greeted in Guangzhou by Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the CPC Guangdong provincial committee, Liang Lingguang, secretary of the provincial committee. Leaving the airport, Markovic and his party drove to Yuexiu Hill in the north of the city. They climbed up the centuries-old Zhenhai (sea-conquering) Tower atop the hill commanding the panorama of the city.

This afternoon, the delegation visited Gaiyun pharmaceutical factory and an electronic factory and workers' homes.

SFRY Paper on Visit

OW182124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (XINHUA) -- The Yugoslav newspaper VJESNIK said today the significance of the current visit to China by the Yugoslav Communists League (LCY) delegation is beyond the scope of the relations between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party (CPC). The paper said in a commentary that the visit is significant because of the major roles played by the LCY and the CPC in the international communist movement and the current world affairs.

The commentary said it is not accidental that the LCY and Yugoslavia were among the first relations. This is because the LCY and Yugoslavia have opened up a new road in the relations with other parties and countries based on the principle of equality, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual respect, which the Chinese Communist Party also advocates, the commentary said.

It pointed out that the Chinese Communist Party's Constitution made it explicitly clear that each country should build socialism with its own strength, which means that revolution should not be exported and no "world leading party" should exist. The LCY and the Chinese Communist Party have developed their relations on the basis of mutual respect and recognition of their differences.

The commentary noted that the two countries and parties have established various forms of contacts and deepened mutual understanding since the visit to China by late president Tito in 1977. It expressed the belief that the LCY delegation's current visit will help promote the relations between them and strengthen the economic relations between Yugoslavia and China.

Nonaligned Policy Reviewed

HK211353 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 84 p 6

[Article by Yan Zheng: "Enormous Achievements of the Nonaligned Policy"]

[Text] As far as foreign affairs are concerned, Yugoslavia has taken the safeguarding of the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the strengthening of unity and cooperation between nonaligned countries as its most important task. Yugoslavia has always emphasized the importance of the principle of "independence and self-determination," the "nonbloc" nature, and other fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement. It did so at the meeting of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers held in October last year, as well as during meetings between its leaders and the leaders of Egypt, Algeria, Iraq, and other nonaligned countries. Yugoslavia strongly condemns the brutal Israeli aggression against Arab countries, especially Lebanon, and denounces the invasion and military occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, as well as the military intervention in Grenada by foreign countries, emphasizing that foreign troops must withdraw from these countries and that the peoples of these countries have the right to decide their own fate, free from foreign intervention, and on the prerequisite of respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of these countries. Yugoslavia resolutely supports the Palestinian people in their struggle for national self-determination, and stands by the Angolan and Mozambican peoples in their efforts to cast off the control of foreign countries, to choose independently their own path of development, and to build their countries in peace. Yugoslavia's just stance in upholding the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and fighting for the rights and interests of small and weak nations has been appreciated by many countries in the world.

In order to strengthen its extensive cooperation with nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia takes the development of economic relations with these countries as part of its foreign economic strategy. The volume of trade between Yugoslavia and developing countries totaled more than 4 billion dinars last year. In addition, the country has also promoted cooperation with more than 80 nonaligned and developing countries in the scientific and technological field, sent a large number of specialists and workers to these countries, trained some 10,000 exchange students for them, and undertaken quite a few construction projects in these countries. Some Yugoslav industrial and agricultural enterprises have also entered into cooperation with some African and Latin American countries in developing their agriculture, food industries, and power industries. These cooperative projects have helped nonaligned and developing countries to develop their economies on their own and to reduce their dependence on big powers in the technological and economic fields.

In recent years Yugoslavia has frequently held summit meetings with Egypt and India, concentrating its efforts on strengthening "trilateral cooperation." The three countries have resumed the activities of the trilateral economic cooperation committee, expanded trade, and promoted cooperation in production among them. All these efforts have set an example for North-South cooperation. As for differences and conflicts between certain nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia advocates the method of peaceful settlement through dialogue based on the principle of nonalignment and those of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, and independence, in order to prevent intervention by any blocs in their affairs. To implement these principles, Yugoslavia has actively joined the eight-country committee and the four-country mission for the settlement of the Palestinian and Middle East issues. Yugoslav leaders have visited many Middle East countries with the aim of seeking a correct way to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war. Yugoslavia calls on nonaligned countries to strengthen unity, emphasizing that this is the only way to resist external pressure. It is owing to the common efforts by Yugoslavia and many other nonaligned countries that the Nonaligned Movement has managed to overcome numerous setbacks, removed all obstacles, and made continuous progress.

Europe has been faced with increasing tension as a result of the deployment of missiles on the Continent and the interruption of the nuclear disarmament dialogue. Many European countries have shown serious concern over the deteriorating situation. In order to safeguard their own security and independence, they have tried by various means to oppose the arms race. Faced with such a situation, the Yugoslav State Presidency adopted a resolution, emphasizing that the country must devote a major part of its external activities to Europe and, at the same time, strengthen the Nonaligned Movement's activities and influence in Europe. For this reason, Yugoslavia has actively promoted cooperation among the three nonaligned and six neutral states in Europe. Through various contacts, foreign ministerial meetings, and other channels, these countries have coordinated their stances, taken joint action, and established themselves as a force independent of the two major blocs in Europe in their efforts to safeguard peace and the interests of medium-sized and small European nations. They oppose the confrontation between blocs, object to the monopoly of European affairs by big powers, and insist on the right of the vast number of medium-sized and small European nations to join the discussion and decisions on various major issues such as peace and security in Europe, disarmament, and so on.

Another important part of the Yugoslav nonaligned policy is to actively promote good-neighbor relations and regional cooperation, to safeguard peace in the Balkan region, and to object to any attempt to involve the region in the struggle for spheres of influence. In recent years, through frequent exchange visits by high-ranking leaders, Yugoslavia has not only further strengthened its political and economic cooperative relations with Romania, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Greece, and other neighboring countries, but has also made certain progress in solving some historical issues. The development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Romania is a good example of good-neighbor relations. Since the 1960's Yugoslavia and Romania have held regular summits each year and consult with each other on friendly cooperation between the two countries and on important international problems. Yugoslavia has actively engaged in bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkan region, and supports the proposal for building peaceful and cooperative nuclear-free Balkan and Mediterranean regions which are exempt from the use of military force and have no foreign military bases. Yugoslavia will be the host country for the fourth Balkan economic conference and the congress of the representatives of progressive parties and progressive movements in Mediterranean countries to be held in the middle of the this year. On the basis of equality, independence, and self-determination, Yugoslavia has also developed normal relations, particularly economic cooperative relations, with members of the two blocs, including the two superpowers.

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All the above facts show that it is because Yugoslavia has steadfastly carried out the nonalignment policy that it has not only further strengthened its position and won high prestige in the world but has also secured foreign aid which helps to overcome the difficulties it is currently faced with and to implement and realize, step by step, its goal of a stable and developing economy.

REPORTAGE OF KANG KEQING'S ROMANIAN VISIT

Arrives in Bucharest

OW200258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, May 19 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese women's delegation arrived here from Yugoslavia today on a goodwill visit. The delegation led by Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation and vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was warmly received at the airport by Chairman of the National Women's Council of Romania and Minister of Commerce Ana Muresan; vice-chairman of the council and Deputy Foreign Minister Maria Groza and others.

The leaders of the women's organizations of the two countries will hold talks, exchange experience and discuss ways to enhance the ties between the two countries. The Chinese delegation will visit some facilities for women and children, and economic projects.

Meets With Officials

OW221027 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Romanian National Women's Council Chairman Ana Muresan met today with the Chinese women's delegation headed by Chairman of the All-China Women's Federation Kang Keqing. During the talks, Ana Muresan briefed the Chinese visitors on the Romanian Communist Party's efforts to train and promote women cadres. Kang Keqing conveyed the warm regards of Deng Yingchao, wife of the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, to the Romanian women and their national council leaders.

Chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education Suzana Gadea and Chairman of the National Committee of the Pioneers Organization P. Kristescu also met with Kang Keqing and her party today. Suzana Gadea recalled with delight the days when she visited China 20 years ago. P. Kristescu briefed the Chinese guests on the education of the Romanian children. She expressed the hope that there will be more exchanges between the two countries' pioneer organizations.

CPPCC DELEGATION MEETS ROMANIA LEADERS

OW221109 Beijing XINHUA in English 0932 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and foreign minister today met with the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by its Vice Chairman Yang Chengwu who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

On the same day, Colonel General Vasile Milea, vice minister of the National Defense Ministry and chief of the General Staff of the Romanian Armed Forces, also met with the Chinese delegation.

During their talks, Stefan Andrei gave an account of the Romanian views on current major international issues.

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He stressed that the two countries had identical views on a series of issues. Yang Chengwu pointed out that China and Romania have been helping and supporting each other in world affairs.

Vasile Milea told Yang Chengwu that the Romanian party's ideology of founding the Army is to mobilize the whole people for the defence of the fatherland and build the Army into a force for fighting, labor and propaganda.

Yang Chengwu spoke highly of the friendship and unity between the Armies of the two countries. Chinese Charge D'affaires ad interim to Romania Kang Jimin was also present on the occasion.

PLA OFFICIAL FETES ROMANIAN ARMY OFFICERS

OW221235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a luncheon here today in honor of a group of vacationing Romanian Army officers. Speaking at the banquet, both Xu Xin and head of the group Dumitru Velicu, first deputy commander and chief of staff of an army group of the Romanian Armed Forces, expressed the hope that the friendship between the Communist Parties, peoples and Armies of the two countries would continue to grow.

Among those present were Ion Dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the Romanian Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs Dorobantu. The Romanian guests arrived here yesterday evening at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense for a visit to China.

PRC, BULGARIA RESUME CULTURAL EXCHANGE

OW221111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0937 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (XINHUA) -- A group of visiting Chinese musicians gave a premiere performance Monday in the city of Samokov, 50 kilometers south of Sofia. This marks a resumption of Chinese-Bulgarian cultural exchange after a break of nearly 20 years. Among the highlights of the performance were piano solo "Three Variations on the 'Plum Blossom,'" violin solo "Fishing Boats at Sunset," a number of Chinese folk songs and well-known Bulgarian and world musical masterpieces. The performance won rounds of applause for its distinctive Chinese flavor and excellent skill. The "Three Variations on the 'Plum Blossom'", a melody dating back to the 4th century, extols the plum blossom that defies frost and snow. The "Fishing Boats at Sunset" was composed in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), depicting fishing boats returning at sunset.

The Chinese artists, led by Zheng Xingli, arrived here Sunday and will tour other parts of Bulgaria including the capital of Sofia.

XINHUA NEWS ANALYSIS OF SITUATION IN GULF

OW231958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 23 May 84

["News Analysis: High Time To End Gulf War" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, May 23 (XINHUA correspondents Tang Jizan and Zhang Yingsheng) -- The 44-month-old Iran-Iraq war has reached a new turning point following the recent attacks by Iranian jets on two Kuwaiti oil tankers and one Saudi vessel in the Gulf area. The seriousness of the development has evoked worldwide repercussions and anxieties.

Oil shipping in the Gulf is a life-line for Western countries. As many as 50 oil tankers and commercial ships go through the Gulf every day. Oil flow through the water course accounts for one sixth of the total oil import of the capitalist world. Hence, the war escalation, which is putting all ships in the Gulf at stake, will inevitably affect the world oil market. Oil prices have already begun climbing, arousing fear among the Western countries (including Japan) which are depending on Gulf countries for oil. EEC countries will soon hold meetings to discuss the situation. The Gulf passage is also the life-line for the littoral states there, as it carries away their oil and brings them essential supplies.

No wonder soon after the Kuwaiti and Saudi vessels had been hit, the Council for Gulf Cooperation decided to ask the UN Security Council to intervene. And its member countries are reportedly discussing the possibility of using air forces to safeguard the shipping route.

As the escalation of the war marked by the tanker incidents is not only posing a direct threat to the security and interests of the Gulf states, but might also furnish a pretext for superpower interference, the Gulf countries are understandably anxious in looking for an immediate end to the lengthy war. Saudi King Fahd ibn al-'Aziz has reportedly sent a special envoy to Damascus while Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister Sabah al-Ahmad has led an Arab delegation to Japan both trying to urge their hosts to exercise influence over Iran.

Yet in the interest of both belligerent parties and the Gulf area as a whole, the fundamental solution lies in effort to persuade Iran and Iraq to end the war. It is high time to put out the flames now that the war has come to such a critical point.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ZAMBIA ON CONSTRUCTION

OW221954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Lusaka, May 22 (XINHUA) -- China and Zambia signed a contract on the construction of a 16-story headquarters for the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia here this afternoon. Funds for the complex will be provided by Zambia, while a Chinese corporation will take charge of organization, construction and supervision of the construction, which will begin later this year and be completed in four and half years.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Chinese Ambassador Zhang Junhua and Chairman of the UNIP Economic and Financial Committee A.J. Soko described the construction of the complex as a new form of cooperation between China and Zambia based on mutual trust. With a total floor space of 56,012 square meters, the complex will include a 16-story main building, conference and banquet halls, a political museum and other facilities.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SECOND SESSION OF SIXTH NPC

Military Law Explained

OW231416 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA) -- Explaining the "PRC Military Service Law (Revised Draft)" at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC today, Yang Dezhi, member of the Central Military Commission of the PRC and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA, said that the promulgation of a new military service law will be an important reform in China's military system as well as a big event in modernizing our national defense. After its promulgation, the new military service law is bound to be warmly supported by the people of all nationalities throughout the nation as well as commanders and fighters of the whole Army.

Yang Dezhi said: China's first military service law was promulgated in 1955. It has played an important role in strengthening our army building as well as in beefing up our reserve forces. However, the situation in our country has changed considerably, and great progress has been made in army building in the past 30 years. The 12th National CPC Congress and the new Constitution in particular have made new demands on the building of our Army and our country's reserve forces. They require that our Army be built into a modern, powerful, and regular revolutionary Army and that greater efforts be made to strengthen the militia and improve the reserve service system to lay a sound foundation for swift wartime mobilization. The military service law of 1955 has been unable to meet the new developments. Moreover, after more than 20 years of practice, we have accumulated much experience that must be affirmed. Rules and regulations disrupted during the tumultuous decade must also be righted and restored. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to revise the military service law of 1955.

Yang Dezhi noted: "The "PRC Military Service Law (Revised Draft)" was finalized after making revisions to the military service law of 1955. It sums up the experiences gained since compulsory military service was enforced in China, retains the good points of the military service law of 1955, and assimilates good practices of military service systems of other countries. The consensus of opinion in the course of discussion and solicitation of views is that this draft law is more suitable to the actual conditions of China and the Chinese Army.

He said: This draft law satisfactorily handles three relationships. First, it reflects the requirements of national defense while taking the nation's economic conditions into consideration; second, it properly handles the relationship between the building of a standing army and that of reserve forces; third, while emphasizing the citizens' duty to perform military service, it also appropriately provides for preferential treatment of military personnel on active duty and the resettlement of those retired from active duty.

Yang Dezhi made the following explanation on the major questions contained in the draft law:

With regard to China's military service system, he said: The draft law stipulates that China's military service system takes compulsory military service as its main body while combining compulsory servicemen with volunteers, and militia with reserves. This is the result of summing up our experiences over the years and constitutes an important feature of China's military service system. From long years of actual practice, we can see the many advantages of the system of compulsory military service. The system not only helps to maintain the youthfulness, strength, and vigor of our soldiers and enhance the combat effectiveness of our Army units but also provides a powerful and well-trained reserve force.

However, as our Army constantly modernizes its weapons and armaments, it requires certain technical backbone personnel to remain on active duty for a long time in order to skillfully master technologies and armaments of all kinds. Based on the requirements of Army units and the voluntariness of the individuals concerned, some compulsory servicemen have been turned into volunteers and the system of combining compulsory servicemen with volunteers has been adopted. The good points of the system of compulsory military service are thus retained and its shortcomings remedied.

He said: The militia is a part of China's Armed Forces, a solid foundation for the mobilization of Chinese troops as well as a fundamental form of organizing the reserve service. Combining the militia with reserves is favorable for the building of powerful reserve forces.

On the question of implementing the system of military ranks in the PLA, he said: The Chinese PLA implemented the system of military ranks in accordance with a decision of the Sixth Session of the First NPC Standing Committee in 1955. The system was abolished in 1965. The draft law reaffirms the implementation of the system of military ranks in the PLA. This is an important measure for modernizing and regularizing our Army in the new historical period. Conferring military ranks on servicemen is meant to define their responsibilities in the Army and serves as an honor for them. Implementing the system of military ranks facilitates coordinated operations among different arms and services as well as international exchanges. It helps to heighten the servicemen's sense of responsibility, enhance their positive roles in combat and work, and strengthen the Army's organization and discipline, thereby promoting the regularization of Army units and enhancing our Army's combat effectiveness.

He said: The draft law does not stipulate the establishment of military ranks. Stipulations will be made separately in the regulations on military service of PLA officers and the regulations on military service of PLA soldiers. Some preparatory work must still be done before implementing the system of military ranks. Therefore, the system will not immediately take effect after the new military service law is promulgated.

On the question of peacetime conscription and wartime mobilization, he said: The draft law's stipulations on conscription are basically the same as the current practices. Revisions have been made only to stipulations on deferments. The postponement of military service for students studying in full-time schools is meant to enable them to concentrate on their studies for the benefit of the state in training talented people. The postponement of military service for the only labor supporting a family is meant to help families of draftable citizens cope with actual difficulties. Only labor does not mean only child. Parents or other members of an only-child family can still work and support the family. Deferment does not apply to these only children.

On the term of soldiers' active service, he said: The term of active services of compulsory servicement has been changed three times since the promulgation of the military service law in 1955. Judging from actual implementation over the past 30 years or so, a prolonged term of service invariably causes practical problems for compulsory servicemen and their families. A short term of service is not favorable to maintaining the Army's combat effectiveness. The revised military service law contains necessary readjustments to the term of active service of compulsory servicemen. The draft law stipulates 3 years for the ground forces and 4 years for the Navy and Air Force. If an Army unit wants to retain its technical soldiers or grassroots backbone personnel, it can use the methods of extending the term of service or changing them into volunteers.

This will enable the Army units to make regular transfers so they can always have young and strong soldiers and to retain technical soldiers and grassroots backbone personnel to enhance combat effectiveness.

On military training for reserves and students, he said: The draft law stipulates that primary militia who have not been on active duty are required to undertake 30 to 40 days of military training between ages 18 and 20; primary militia who have been on active duty and have received military training are required to undergo retraining as stipulated. Reserve officers should attend 3 to 6 months of military training during their terms of reserve service. This is very necessary so they can improve their military quality and meet wartime requirements. He said: Reserves are obliged to receive military training. It is also necessary to give them subsidies during their period of training so that their economic incomes are not unduly affected. The draft law stipulates that this matter can be settled by having the rural areas even out the burden and having the original work units of the reserves in factories, mines, enterprises, and establishments pay their wages and bonuses as usual. This method has been applied throughout the nation for many years and has proved to be feasible. Since it is everybody's duty to defend the motherland, all of us should share a little of that burden. It is our duty, and it is reasonable. He said: Military training for students of institutes of higher learning and senior middle schools is also an important aspect where the building of reserve forces can be strengthened.

In conclusion Yang Dezhi said: The draft law adds a new chapter on penalties which stipulates measures for punishing infractions of the military service law. Of course, after the promulgation of the new military service law, we should continue to emphasize education as the main approach, rely primarily on political and ideological work, vigorously publicize the idea that it is an honorable duty of citizens to perform military service in accordance with law, and encourage the spirit of making sacrifices for the defense of the motherland so that our citizens will consciously and actively perform military services. However, it is necessary to punish individuals who have seriously violated the military service law so as to safeguard the solemnity of the socialist legal system and the military service law.

PLA Deputies Examine Law

OW231732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) --Many high-ranking officers here today expressed their support for the revised military service law under deliberation at the current NPC session. Deputies from the People's Liberation Army were divided up into eight groups, with about 30 in each, in the NPC panel discussions.

He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA, said that the draft law had incorporated China's past experience in conscribing soldiers as well as good points of foreign practice.

He said the law was in conformity with the characteristics of modern warfare and the needs of China's effort to modernize national defense. It was a law with unique Chinese features, he added.

It was of great and far-reaching significance in perfecting China's military service system and strengthening the Army and its reserves, he said. It would also enhance people's awareness of national defense and play a major role in safeguarding national security and ensuring China's modernization.

Huang Yukin, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, said the draft embodied the spirit of defending the motherland by all. He urged deputies from the Army to contribute their opinions and suggestions in order to make this law better meet the wishes of the whole Army.

Song Chengzhi, former commander of the Artillery Corps, expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the draft law assimilated good points of foreign military service laws.

Xu Fangchun, deputy commander of the PLA Guangzhou military area, said: "The draft is a good one in that it takes compulsory military service as its main body while combining compulsory service with voluntary service, and the militia with the reserve." His view was shared by Yang Gang, deputy political commissar of the PLA Guangdong provincial area, who said this combination instituted a major reform in China's military service.

Liu Cunzhi, chief of staff of the PLA Guangzhou military area, said certain parts called for more detailed regulations to ensure speedier implementation.

Some Army deputies pointed out that stipulations related to preferential treatment of servicemen and their families and punishment of those who violate the military service law were not specific enough. They suggested more articles be written on them or details be included in separate regulations.

Rural Deputies Praise Law

OW231743 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- In today's panel discussions, NPC deputies from rural areas welcomed the draft revised military service law as conforming to the country's reality and an improvement on China's military service system. Wang Renzhi, advisor to the Linyi prefectural party committee, Shandong Province noted that the draft law is better suited to the country's defense requirements and its economic strength. Xu Shiqun, deputy leader of Daxian Prefecture, Sichuan Province noted the provisions on the militia will not only lighten the state burden in peacetime but also enable the country to build sufficient reserves for emergencies. Liu Hongben, Communist Party secretary from Wendeng County, Shandong Province was sure that the combat-ready militia in his county will promptly answer call-up in the event of war. They spend 20 to 30 days on training every year, he said. "The militia has always been an important force in rescuing operations and maintenance of public order," said Song Kaiyuan, political commissar of the PLA Sichuan Provincial Military Area Command. The new law will enable it to render a still greater service to the country, he said.

Wang Deli from Mianyang Prefecture, Sichuan Province believed that provisions concerning preferential treatment to the families of servicemen and the resettlement of those retired from active service are in keeping with the improved living standards of the peasants following the adoption of the rural responsibility system. This will set the minds of the servicemen at ease.

Li Qifan, a prefectural leader from Hubei Province, said drafting there has progressed well since the agricultural production responsibility system was introduced, contrary to their earlier worries.

It's true that many peasant families get fewer income while their boys serve in the Army, he said. But young men are still eager to join the Army. Their parents share their sense of duty to the country. They also want their sons to see the world and learn some techniques in the Army that will prove useful when they return.

Chen Jinxiang from a former revolutionary base area in Shandong Province said that villagers still keep alive the war-time tradition of sending their sons to the PLA. She said her only son, now 14 years old, wishes to join the Army when he grows up, and she supports his wish. This middle-aged peasant woman has been elected a deputy of the NPC in recognition of what she has done to help PLA units.

Wang Zhihuan from Hubei Province said that his village has taken good care of family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. On important festivals of the year, villagers go from house to house to visit such families and pay respect to them. He pointed out that many of the servicemen's families are actually quite well-off on their own, so they don't really rely on government subsidies.

A deputy from Sichuan suggested that the law stipulate the minimum subsidies for the families of servicemen. They should not be less than one-third of the average annual income of comparable local peasants.

Some others spoke favorably of general education and technical training military personnel receive during their service. This helps raise the quality of the Army and prepares the men for their eventual return to civilian life, they said. They suggested that the law have an article to that effect.

Xinjiang Deputies Support Autonomy

OW231645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Fifty-five NPC deputies from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region agreed here today that the draft law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities which is submitted to the session for approval is a code to protect the interests of all minority nationalities and strengthen national unity. Speaking at a panel discussion in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the region's NPC Standing Committee, said that the people of Xinjiang's various nationalities had longed for the formulation of the law. Since Xinjiang practiced regional autonomy in 1955, he said, its economy, cultural and educational undertakings had developed by leaps and bounds. Industrial and agricultural output value last year was 6.6 times that of 1955. The region became self-sufficient in grain by reaping 4.5 million tons last year. The number of institutions of higher learning increased from 3 in 1955 to 13, he said, and that of students increased from 2,100 to 16,000. At the same time, students in middle and vocational schools jumped from 40,000 in 1955 to 900,000 in 1983.

A cadre of peasant origin in southern Xinjiang, Tomur Dawamat said from their own experience people of various minority nationalities in the region had come to understand that regional autonomy was the right system to guarantee their right to autonomy, promote and safeguard national unity and that it embodied the wishes and interests of the people of all nationalities.

He expressed the conviction that after the regional autonomy law was adopted and put into effect, it would receive full support from the people of all nationalities in China and help promote the development of Xinjiang.

Clad in varied national costumes, the deputies come from 11 nationalities including Uygur, Han, Mongolia, Hui, Kazak and Kirgiz. The Secretariat of the NPC session provided them with versions of the draft law and other documents in their own languages.

Rahat Abbas of Tatar nationality that has a population of some 4,000, said that people of various nationalities in Xinjiang whole-heartedly supported the system of regional autonomy since it was adopted 29 years ago. The system is in full conformity with China's conditions and the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities. "I'll vote for it for sure," he declared.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, also spoke during the discussion. He noted that different nationalities in Xinjiang respected and trusted one another and a new socialist national relationship marked by equality and mutual assistance had taken shape in the region.

People of all nationalities in the region, he added, had come to see that in building up Xinjiang the Han people could not do without the help of minority peoples, nor could the minority peoples do without the help of the Hans, he said. Citing the training of a large corps of minority cadres as one of the biggest achievements in the region over the last 29 years, Wang Enmao said his region now had 180,000 minority cadres, accounting for 43 percent of the cadre contingent in the region. Of the chairman and six vice-chairman of the autonomous regional government, four are of minority nationalities. Of the chairman and 12 vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, eight are of minority nationalities, he added. He continued that the draft law on regional autonomy summed up the experience China had accumulated in implementing regional autonomy since 1949, and improved on the outline for the implementation of national regional autonomy formulated in 1952, thus granting greater decision-making power to the autonomous areas in the political, financial, cultural and educational fields.

This law would surely help enhance national unity and speed up the development of Xinjiang, he said.

Hui Deputy Hails Autonomy Law

OW240407 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Ma Qingnian, a National People's Congress deputy of Hui nationality, said here today the draft law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities now under deliberation "handles quite satisfactorily relations among various nationalities in China." Ma Qingnian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, is attending the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. He said the draft law "fully embodies the state's respect for and guarantee of the democratic right of the minority nationalities to handle their internal affairs". He noted that it gives regional autonomous organs greater power to enact laws, formulate special policies and make appropriate adaptations of the central authorities' decrees within the framework of the Constitution and state laws and in light of local conditions. The draft law also attaches special attention to developing the local economy and culture of autonomous areas, Ma said. Moreover, he said, it takes into full account the unified leadership of the central government as well as local initiative, and the national interests as well as those of the minorities. It provides rights of autonomy for both minority people who live in compact communities and those who mix with other nationalities.

Ma Qingnian said it is inspiring that the draft has assimilated the Communist Party's experience and policies in handling the issue of nationalities that have proved correct in practice and codified them in the form of law. He is convinced that the law, once implemented, will help promote economic and cultural development in the minority areas and relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among China's nationalities. A young divisional commander in the Red Army 48 years ago, Ma was first involved in regional autonomy when he took part in establishing a county autonomous government for Hui people in Ningxia. Now the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region he represents has a population of four million, one-third of whom are Huis. The autonomous region, established in 1958, has increased its total industrial output value 100 times since 1949 and 27 times since 1957. "Experience shows regional autonomy for minority nationalities is a correct institution suited to China's actual conditions," Ma said.

China has 55 minority ethnic groups and five autonomous regions -- Inner Mongolia (Mongolians), Xinjiang (Uygurs), Guangxi (Zhuangs), Ningxia (Huis) and Tibet (Tibetans) -- 31 autonomous prefectures and 78 autonomous counties. These areas have a combined population of 120 million, or 12 percent of China's total population. The inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, established in 1947, was the first of its kind in China.

Xizang Deputies Support Law

OW231317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- The draft law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities is an effective legal instrument guaranteeing unity, mutual assistance, equality and common prosperity for all nationalities throughout China. This is a view unanimously held by 13 deputies to the current National People's Congress session at a panel discussion today.

The discussion was presided over by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, of Tibetan nationality, who is vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee. All spoke in Tibetan while three interpreters provided running translation for the reporters covering the event. The first speaker was Como, a deputy of Monba nationality and vice-chairperson of the Supervisory Committee of the Autonomous Regions' People's Congress Standing Committee. She said she was satisfied with the comprehensive provisions in the draft law concerning rights of the autonomous regions. The draft law had been worked out on the basis of the experience China had summed up in the last 30 years and in line with the specific conditions in the various autonomous regions.

The most important thing, she stressed, was to implement it after its adoption. In this connection she emphasized education and training of personnel. She also suggested bringing the role of existing intellectuals in Tibet into fuller play and continuing to invite trained personnel from other parts of China to work in Tibet. As a deputy from Monba nationality, she called for setting up schools especially for Monba people, who number more than 20,000. She also expressed the hope that the state would equip inaccessible areas with helicopters.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said that the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission made many investigations to solicit opinions extensively from various autonomous regions in the course of drafting the law.

Gyibug Puncog Cedain, vice-chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government, said the draft law provides a legal guarantee for the political, economic, cultural and educational rights due to the minority people. It will play a major role in opening a broad road of development for the minority areas, he added.

The draft law has not only taken into consideration the interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, but provided a fundamental basis for various autonomous regions to formulate regulations of implementation in line with their own specific conditions, he said.

Deputies Support Open Policy

OW231241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA correspondent) -- Panel discussions at the on-going session of the Chinese National People's Congress indicate that China will firmly carry out the policy of opening to the outside world. Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report on government work urged all localities and departments in the country to carry out external economic exchanges and trade actively under the guidance of unified policies, and particularly to be bolder and take bigger strides in using foreign funds and importing advanced technology. In deliberations on the report, the 2,700 NPC deputies show great enthusiasm and confidence in this policy. A consensus of view is that this policy benefits both the country and the people, it is suited to the trend of world economic development and can help accelerate China's modernization program.

Shanghai's Mayor Wang Daohan told a press conference that the main points of his city's long-term development policy include firmly implementing the open policy, using more foreign funds, importing more technology and increasing international cooperation. The open policy, which was decided upon at the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in late 1978, marks a strategic breakthrough in the thinking guiding China's economic work. This policy involves use of foreign capital and import of advanced technology and managerial expertise on the basis of self-reliance while enhancing economic cooperation and trade ties with other countries so as to promote the country's socialist modernization.

A total of 188 joint ventures were set up in China between 1979 and 1983. The four special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou in Guangdong and Xiamen in Fujian have become a window of China's open policy. Li Keqiang, a deputy from Shenzhen, said the sum of capital construction investment in Shenzhen and the value of industrial and agricultural output in the city in the 1980-1983 period both exceeded the total for the area in the 30 years before the special zone was designated in 1979. The implementation of the open policy has brought about an impressive growth of China's economy, notably its foreign trade. Export volume rose from 27.119 billion yuan in 1980 to 43.83 billion yuan in 1983, and import volume grew from 29.884 billion yuan to 42.18 billion yuan in the same period.

Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian spoke favorably of the progress of these zones during their inspection tours there. Later, the Chinese Government announced its decision to expand the area of the Xiamen zone and to implement the open policy still further in 14 coastal cities and Hainan Island.

A notable development is that the momentum of opening has grown from the coastal regions to the hinterland. Central China's Hubei and many other inland provinces have announced a large number of items for economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries and they welcome cooperation from foreign investors and firms. A woolen textile mill has been set up in northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the first joint venture using Chinese and foreign investment there.

For inland provinces and regions, the open policy also means opening to the economically developed coastal regions. Chen Guangyi, governor of the arid province of Gansu, reflected the mood of many other deputies when he proposed that cooperation with other areas of China be encouraged in addition to expansion of overseas relations to acquire funds and technology to develop the local economy. The past few years saw Gansu Province send people to coastal areas on study tours, establish ties of economic cooperation with 24 cities and provinces, and bring in more than 300 items of advanced technology and equipment.

Many deputies stressed that China abides by the principles of equality and mutual benefit to ensure that all partners will gain from cooperation. A host of economic statutes contain special provisions for protecting foreign investors' legitimate rights and interests in China. A case in point is the China-Schindler Elevator Corporation Ltd. in Shanghai. Since its inception in 1980 the corporation's output has increased by 50 percent and its profit has been on the rise year by year. The annual dividends of the foreign partners in the last two years came to over 16 percent of their investment.

Quite a few deputies noted that the purpose of China's open policy is to import foreign funds, technology, equipment and managerial expertise for quickening its modernization program and raising the people's living standards and that it is definitely not "practising capitalism" as certain Western media alleged.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, conceded that the open policy may produce certain side effects. But they can be controlled through education, and must not be exaggerated, he said.

Premier Zhao Ziyang defined opening to the outside world as one of the two major tasks in China's economic work in the coming year. Many provincial leaders at the NPC session revealed that they will work out plans to implement the open policy with a firmer hand. A much more lively situation in this field can be expected with the central and local authorities going ahead in this direction with such vigor and vim.

Attitude to Reformers Discussed

OW24C059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0741 GMT 23 May 84

[Article by XINHUA reporter Shi Baohua: "Reformers, the Trailblazers in Reinvigorating the Chinese Nation -- NPC Deputies Discuss How To Treat Reformers" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA) -- What is the correct attitude to reformers? This is a question which must be solved in order to promote economic structural reform in our country. It is also a topic frequently discussed among NPC deputies. Following are the reporter's interviews with several NPC deputies, who have supported reform. Their views are very enlightening.

Reform Needs Pioneering Warriors

Fujian is a province imbued with lively, innovative ideas. Why does the wind of reform blow through Fujian? After an interview with Deputy Xiang Nan, the reporter found the answer. The wind of reform is inseparable with the correct attitude of leading cadres towards reformers. Here is Xiang Nan's assessment of reformers. He said: "Reform needed in war. As our country is at a crucial stage of reform, we must do our best to support the forerunners of reform, and vigorously promote it. With the forerunners as the 'seeds,' our reform can bear flowers everywhere."

Support the Reformer Held Back by Letters of Complaint

Bu Jinsheng is now a nationally-known reformer. However, on his road to reform, he suffered frustrations and setbacks, and under went all kinds of bitter experience, including oppression, attacks, derision, slander, and frameups.

The reporter interviewed deputy Tie Ying, who is chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on how to handle a reformer, such as Bu Jinsheng, who had been held back by letters of complaint. He said: "We neither treated lightly, nor dodged the problems and disputes over Bu Jinsheng in the past. Instead, we organized an investigation team to seek the truth about Bu Jinsheng's actual reforms and problems reported by people. Through investigation, we reached a consensus: although Bu Jinsheng had shortcomings, the direction of his reform was correct, and its main trend was sound. Hence, the provincial party committee and the provincial government decided to fully affirm and enthusiastically support his reform, while helping him overcome his shortcomings and mistakes, in order to further perfect and promote his reform."

The truth-seeking attitude of the leadership of Zhejiang Province towards the reformer has not only won universal praise, but also greatly encouraged other reformers. A number of new reformers are forging ahead courageously.

Support, Assist, Protect Reformers

Some deputies noted that reformers of this generation were born at the right time, because the times need reformers to reinvigorate the economy. The party and the government have made a strategic policy decision on reform and opening to the outside world, which provides plenty of opportunities for reformers to exercise their abilities.

However, other deputies pointed out that, due to the "leftist" influence and the fetters of old habits and forces, reform will continue to encounter resistance, and reformers will inevitably suffer frustration. In order to enable reformers to actively carry out reform, it is necessary to take action to support and protect them.

Deputy Liu Zheng, who is governor of Hunan said: It is necessary to foster public opinion throughout society, which regards reform and support for reform as an honor, and shames opposition and suppression of reform. It is necessary to vigorously commend and publicize advanced deeds in reform, and bring to light mistakes in opposing and suppressing reform. It is also necessary to politically encourage, and organizationally trust, reformers, assigning them important tasks and giving them economic rewards. It is also necessary to train and choose successors from among outstanding reformers.

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Xiang Nan on Reforms

HK240550 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0795 GMT 23 May 84

[Report by Guo Zhaojin: "Xiang Nan on Reforms" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Reform is a popular tactic at the current NPC session. When this reporter met Xiang Nan, first secretary of Fujian CPC Committee, at the place where the Fujian delegation is staying, he also talked about reform.

Xiang Nan said: "In the past, the 'contract system' went to the countryside, and great changes took place in rural areas. At present, we should also let 'contracts' enter the cities. A common problem of low economic results and poor service now exists in industry, commerce, the building industry, and service trades. This is because the 'contract system' was slow in entering the cities."

Xiang Nan added: "Cities would have wide prospects for the contract system. There is no doubt that collective enterprises can implement the contract system. The state-run small enterprises can also extensively implement the contract system based on the collective and individuals, and run rental businesses. An investment contract system and a contract system based on public bidding can also be pursued in the building industry. Building teams from rural areas should be allowed to enter cities to build houses based on the contract system. A more flexible policy should be implemented in the service trades, catering trade, repair trade, and small retail shops. They may follow the contract system based on the collective or individuals."

Xiang Nan continued: "When we let the 'contract system' enter the cities, the urban economy is enlivened, and all problems can be solved. Once we grasp the 'contract system,' this means we have grasped the crux of structural reform and the crucial point."

He gave an example of selling twisted crullers to explain the necessity of reform. He said: When he inspected work on a certain day, he found out that people liked to buy twisted crullers sold by individual traders, and nobody cared to buy twisted crullers from the state-run restaurants. After an investigation, he realized that individual traders sold their twisted crullers right out of the frying pan and their quality was good. However, when state-run restaurants could not sell out their twisted crullers, they fried them again the following day, and consequently they became tough. At that time, he thought: Why should the state take care of the twisted cruller business? After returning to Fuzhou, he contracted the twisted cruller business to individual traders. This was good for the residents of the whole city. He said again: "It is now easy to buy twisted crullers in Fuzhou. Delicious and crisp twisted crullers can be bought here and there in the city."

After that, he switched the topic of conversation, saying: "I am worried about the possibility that our reform is not a thorough one." He explained: "We have encountered great obstructions to reform. For example, there is a factory in Fuzhou which lost money every year. Several of the factory's technical personnel offered to undertake the task of running the factory. They guaranteed that they would make up deficits and earn profits very soon. However, what would this mean? It would mean that the former factory director and party secretary would become idle. They thought that they had run the factory well, and that once reform was introduced, everything would be thrown into confusion."

"Now we say that the practice of 'eating out of the same big pot' is no good. However, there are people who might say that 'eating out of the same big pot' is good, because once the 'big pot' is smashed, they will face the danger of having nothing to eat. Therefore, we will encounter obstructions in reform." In conclusion, he stressed: "Of course, reform is a trend. We need a number of people who are determined to carry out reform, and are prepared to make sacrifices for the sake of reform." Xiang Nan concluded his conversation with the reporter in a firm tone.

Personnel System Reforms Suggested

OW240553 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1610 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA) -- In the course of deliberating on the government work report, the deputies attending the Second Session of the Sixth NPC conducted lively discussions, and made some constructive suggestions on reform of the personnel system. Fujian deputies Wang Shouguan and Li Wenren said: Personnel mobility is very important. We should abolish the existing personnel system, under which a unit or department owns its personnel. We should gradually formulate a personnel system, which helps accelerate training of qualified personnel. If it is still difficult to have personnel mobility at the moment, we may first do an experiment at selected units, openly hire factory directors, managers, school principles, and research institute directors, and let young people with courage and knowledge show their talents through rational competition.

Zhejiang deputy Tao Jiang said: Reform of the personnel system is the key to overall reform. We should practice the system of election and hiring, elect persons with real ability and learning to leading positions, and change the situation in which personnel have no freedom to leave an organization, and leading personnel can keep their positions for life. We should overcome the phenomenon of personnel monopoly and personnel blockades. We should encourage and support people to go to work in mountain areas, on coastal islands, and in collective enterprises and enterprises run by townships and towns. State-owned enterprises may hire management personnel and technicians from among workers and staff of collective enterprises.

Guangxi deputies Hou Shihua and Wu Miaoan pointed out the following problems existing in the personnel system in some localities:

1. Some personnel and organization departments, still adhering to old conventions, consider only class and family origin, not one's actual performance, when they select cadres;
2. Persons of ability are not cherished, nor is any importance attached to them;
3. Some units discriminate against non-CPC comrades when they select cadres, and non-CPC comrades cannot get important positions, even if they are capable;
4. The aspirations of the masses are not considered in the process of selecting cadres; sometimes a public opinion poll is conducted before the election of leading bodies, but the final namelist of candidates still turns out to be one decided by higher authorities; and
5. Factories and enterprises do not have personnel power, and cannot hire whoever they need, nor can they fire whoever they do not need.

They pointed out: If these problems are not solved, we will be unable to promote reform by filling leading positions with people of courage and knowledge.

Lawmaking Process Explained

OW230720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- China's legislative body is enacting a number of important and most urgent laws including those concerning foreign economic relations, a senior legislator disclosed here today.

Xiang Chunyi, vice-chairman of the Law Committee of the National People's Congress, said this at a press conference given by Zeng Tao, spokesman and deputy secretary general of the current NPC session, here today. He noted that among the 29 laws to be instituted as required by the Chinese Constitution, 13 have been enacted.

Most of the 16 other laws are in the making. Two of them are the military service law and the law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities, which are now being deliberated at the current NPC session, he added.

Others include the laws involving land, forests, grasslands, state-owned enterprises, inheritance, education, compensation and auditing.

However, he said, a basic law for Hong Kong is not included.

Moreover, a press law is also in the making, he said, adding that it is being drafted by the NPC Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee but it is not one of the 29 laws required by the Constitution.

In addition to the present Constitution, Xiang said, the Fifth and Sixth National People's Congresses and their Standing Committees have adopted 32 laws and 16 decisions on revising and supplementing the laws.

NPC Letters From Public

OW240317 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- The current session of the National People's Congress has received more than 6,700 letters of congratulations from people across the country, the session's Secretariat said. A considerable portion of the letters expressed support for the restructuring of the economic set-up and for the policy of opening to the outside world, as expounded in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the government's work.

They also proposed ways to carry out reforms while calling attention to problems existing in the economic, educational, cadre and wage systems and legal affairs as well in the implementation of the policy toward the intellectuals.

Pan Renda from Beijing in his letter pledged full support for the economic reform and the open policy. He hoped that the current session would discuss measures to speed up the restructuring of the economy and promote trained personnel to important posts.

Cui Zhiren, an engineer from Changchun, wrote that intellectuals should be allowed to play a fuller part in the country's political and economic fields. He stressed that leaders of enterprises should have commensurate technical qualifications. The director of an enterprise should at least have the qualifications of an engineer.

Zhang Zhipeng from the People's Procuratorate in Shaanxi Province asked for the promulgation of a "civil code" at an early date. This would help curb those people who take advantage of their positions to seek self-interest.

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Li Shuisheng and Li Cai wrote from Hong Kong to express their support for China's recovery of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. They said that the majority of the workers, intellectuals and business people there love the motherland.

According to the NPC session's Secretariat, a portion of the letters have already been forwarded to relevant departments for study.

Vice Chairmen Meet Hong Kong Reporters

OW231314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Chen Pixian, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan and Rong Yiren, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, had a very cordial conversation with a group of reporters from Hong Kong and Macao here this evening.

On behalf of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen, Chen Pixian extended a warm welcome to the 24 reporters from Hong Kong and Macao who are in Beijing covering the NPC and CPPCC session.

He said that most of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao are patriotic. He urged Hong Kong and Macao journalists to do more publicity for patriotism.

Later, Chen Pixian gave a dinner for the reporters.

Zeng Tao Meets Reporters

OW231405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1356 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- A senior National People's Congress official said here today that he had not heard of any plan for inviting unofficial members of the Hong Kong Executive and Legislative Councils to Beijing.

Zeng Tao, spokesman and deputy secretary general of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, said this when answering questions by a group of reporters from Hong Kong.

At the end of a press conference he gave on the NPC proceedings, one Hong Kong reporter asked him to comment on the reported remarks of some NPC deputies that inviting those unofficial members to Beijing was of no harm.

"Up to now," Zeng Tao replied, "I've heard no news to this effect. As for the NPC deputies, they have the right to air their views on whatever subjects."

Another reporter asked whether those unofficial members would be received if they asked to come to Beijing.

"Since you used the word 'if,' it would be difficult for me to answer a hypothetical question," Zeng Tao said.

Asked whether a basic law for Hong Kong is under study by experts, Zeng Tao said: "I don't know."

Responding to a question on the differences between the Hong Kong and Taiwan questions, he said that the Hong Kong issue is one of China's recovering its sovereignty. "It is different from the Taiwan question," he said.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON 'VETO POWER'

HK240304 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Nullify the 'Veto Power'"]

[Text] The CPC Committee of a certain factory discussed the promotion of a young cadre, and most members of the CPC Committee agreed with the idea. However, a member of the CPC Committee said that the young cadre was conceited and complacent. Thus the plan fizzled out. Leaders of a certain college decided to do some good things to implement the policy toward intellectuals. However, since a director of the rear-service department did not agree, the resolution became a mere scrap of paper . . . similar abnormal things have occurred very often in some units and localities.

The line, guiding principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee have not yet been effectively implemented in some localities. A number of localities have been dilatory in doing good things which the people have earnestly desired. One of the important reasons for all this is that some people have been exercising their "veto power." As a result, no decision can be reached despite repeated discussions.

Such "veto power" was engendered during the "Great Cultural Revolution." At that time, people were urged to "kick out the CPC committees to rise in revolution." They were incited to do anything they liked and follow their own ways regardless of the consequences. At that time, leaders of various localities, departments, and units were appointed through the so-called "unified leadership" and "great alliance" methods. All factions had their own "veto power." If any faction raised its objection, no decision could be made, and nothing could be done. The party's democratic centralism was cast to the winds. An effective way of doing things, which had long been applied, was entirely discarded. "Veto power" is a market demonstration of anarchism.

The political life of our party and state has now returned to normal. We go about things according to party discipline and state law. The argument for "veto power" is utterly untenable. If there is any "grounds" for their "veto power," it is nothing but that a certain stipulation or a certain resolution is "ill-suited to me." Therefore, some people have changed their tactics to exercise "veto power." Actually, their "argument" and tactics originate in "leftist" stuff, and should, therefore, have been discarded long ago.

This is a scourge left over from the 10 years of internal disorder. Why has it not yet been eliminated? There are two reasons for this: First, some people inside the party to date still regard the solemn duty entrusted to them by the party and the people as their own power which they can abuse to do anything they like; second, some of our leading cadres like to be good old boys. They tolerate and yield to "veto power." This has fully demonstrated the weakness and laxness in their leadership work.

In the party rectification, we should further bring order out of chaos, eliminate the "leftist" pernicious influence, and overcome weakness and laxness in leadership work. To do so, we should not tolerate the existence of "veto power."

Let us nullify "veto power!"

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES FORUM ON YANAN LITERATURE

OW240405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 23 May 84

[By reporters Zhuo Peirong and Zhu Shuxin]

[Text] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA) -- Today marks the 42nd anniversary of the publication of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," and it comes at a time when the "Collections of Yanan Literature and Art" [Yan an wen yi cong shu 1693 1344 2429 5669 0654 2579] are being published and distributed for the first time. The compilation committee for the "Collections," and their publication and distribution units, held a forum at the Beijing Hotel this morning to celebrate this meaningful occasion.

Yanan literature and art represented a resplendent period in the history of China's modern literature, and a most precious treasure in the treasure-house of Chinese culture. When thumbing through the collections, many "Yanan veterans" had the same feeling that they were once again back in the days of Yanan. Huang Hua recalled what happened at the time. Rong Gaotang sang the folk songs popular at the time. Ding Lin, Ai Qing, Li Bozhao, Feng Wenbin, and Wei Chuantong also talked about life back then. They said: Although the Yanan period is gone, the Yanan spirit remains alive, and will remain so for a long time to come. The "Collections of Yanan Literature and Art" are a fairly comprehensive and systematic collections of the rich literary and art fruits of the Yanan period. This will have a positive impact on us in studying the Marxist concept of literature and art and Mao Zedong Thought, in finding out how to make literature and art serve the people and socialism during the new period, and how to create a new situation suitable for the four modernizations' drive.

Deng Liqun expressed gratitude, especially to the literary and art workers of the older generation, who have taken part in sorting and in compiling the work. He said: No one can negate the education and inspiration revolutionary literature and art must have offered group after group of educated youth in the democratic revolutionary years, enabling them to take the road of revolution. He hoped that today's writers and artists would inherit, and carry forward, the glorious tradition of the revolutionary literature and art of the Yanan period, and educate and inspire the people of this generation and following generations to adhere to the socialist road.

More than 200 people from the cultural, art and other circles in the capital attended today's forum.

WANG ZHEN SHOWS XINJIANG DEPUTIES PARTY SCHOOL

HK230756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 84 p 4

[Report by Shen Chun: "Wang Zhen Invites NPC Deputies From Xinjiang To Visit the Central Party School"]

[Text] Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Central Party School, invited all the NPC deputies from Xinjiang attending the Second Session of the Sixth NPC to visit the Central Party School on the afternoon of 20 May. This old comrade, who led the Army in liberating Xinjiang in 1949 and who organized the Production and Construction Corps there, cherishes a particular feeling toward the people of various nationalities in Xinjiang.

Comrade Wang Zhen was so happy today, as if he were meeting with his relatives. With deep concern, he asked their views on the government work report and their plans for developing Xinjiang and carrying out reform. He then led the deputies in looking around the audio-visual classrooms and other modern teaching equipment of the Party School. Revered Wang also told the deputies about his impressions of his recent visit to Japan.

Leading comrades of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, and others expressed their gratitude for the deep concern of the CPC Central Committee and Revered Wang toward the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. They also expressed their determination to carry the spirit of the current session to Xinjiang, to learn from the revolutionary spirit of Revered Wang, to further unite the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, and to accelerate the building of modernization in Xinjiang.

When the deputies were about to leave, they wished Comrade Wang Zhen good health and longevity; told him that the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang missed him; and hoped that he could have the opportunity to visit Xinjiang.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS MOURN DEATH OF HUANG JIASI

OW240343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA) -- Some 500 persons from Beijing's medical circles mourned with deep grief the death of Comrade Huang Jiasi, a member of the Chinese Communist Party, well-known scientist, educator in the medical sciences, and professor of thoracic surgery, in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing this afternoon.

Huang Jiasi died of a heart attack on 14 May.

There were wreaths from Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao, Wan Li, Fang Yi, Chen Muhua, Li Peng, Yang Jingren, Zhou Peiyuan, and Liu Lantao, and from the CFPCC National Committee Standing Committee, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and the China Association for Science and Technology.

Wan Li, Yan Jici, and Zhou Peiyuan attended today's memorial meeting and expressed their cordial sympathy with Huang Jiasi's relatives.

Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli presided over the memorial meeting. Vice Minister of Public Health Guo Ziheng delivered a memorial speech.

Also present at the meeting were Lu Jiaxi, Qian Xinzong, Wang Wei, He Dongchang, Yang Zhengmin, Feng Peizhi, Wu Jieping, and other responsible persons of the departments concerned.

NATIONWIDE LAND SURVEYS TO BE COMPLETED BY 1990

OW231319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Surveys of China's land resources will be completed by 1990, the State Council said in a circular issued in mid-May.

The State Council endorsed a joint report on the survey from the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, and three other departments.

"Present statistics on the acreage of China's farmland are not accurate, neither are accurate statistics available on the area of grasslands, waters or land available for construction. This hampers the country's economic construction," the report says.

No nationwide land surveys have been conducted since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, it says. The current surveys will cover the type, area, quality, distribution and utilization of the country's land.

Surveys of land resources will be conducted in two stages, the report says. Soil surveys have been underway in 1,982 counties since 1979, and will be completed in all of the country's 2,300 counties by 1985. By 1990, the report states, nationwide land utilization surveys will be complete and provide accurate data.

Aerial remote sensing technology and unified standards will be adopted during the county-level surveys, the report notes.

It calls for data to record the utilization and changes in nutrients of soils. Land data must be brought up to date regularly, it adds.

PEASANTS BUILD AIRFIELD FOR ULTRALIGHT CRAFT

OW231128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- The first airfield to be built by Chinese peasants for their own ultra-light aircraft, has been put into operation in a rural area close to Beijing, today's BEIJING DAILY reports.

The peasants bought an ultra-lightweight Chinese-made Bee-3 aircraft for crop spraying at a cost of 19,500 yuan (about 9,750 U.S. dollars). The plane was delivered upon completion of the airfield, making a successful landing after a flight from Tianjin on May 18.

It later made a test flight from the airfield around the region.

The airfield, built in March, has a runway 240 meters long and 17 meters wide.

The maker of the lightweight aircraft, the Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute, reports that it has difficulty keeping up with the orders flowing in from groups of peasants wishing to purchase crop-spraying aircraft of this type, according to the farmers' newspaper.

HUBEI MEETING VIEWS COMPARISON, EXAMINATION WORK

HK230237 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] On 15 May the seventh meeting on party rectification to be held by the provincial CPC Committee approved a number of views on doing a good job in comparison and examination for the first group of provincial units to carry out party rectification. These views stated: Circular No 7 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification is an important guiding document for doing a good job in the stage of comparison and examination. When meeting responsible cadres of the party, government, and army of Hubei and Wuhan on 13 April, Comrade Hu Yaobang gave an extremely important speech on how to make a success of party rectification and economic work in the province. Apart from correctly explaining the relationship between party rectification and economic work, he also clarified the orientation for doing a good job in all work in the province, especially current party rectification work.

At present the first group of provincial units carrying out party rectification are shifting to the stage of comparison and examination. In order to do a good job of work in this stage, all units must seriously study Circular No 7 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech. In connection with reality, the units should study and formulate specific plans for the comparison and examination stage. The following specific views are proposed in order to implement well Circular No 7, follow Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, and do a good job in comparison and examination by seeking high standards and strict demands:

1. Seriously promote collective comparison and examination in the leadership groups. First, it is necessary to get a good grasp of those main problems affecting one's unit in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and in accomplishing the party's general task and goal and the creation of a new situation; comparison and examination should be carried out accordingly. We must sum up experiences and lessons, seriously eliminate remnants of leftist ideology, break through the bindings of old conventions, and truly unify everyone's thinking with the party's line, principles, and policies and with its general task and goal. We should speed up the pace of reform and create a new situation in economic and all other work.

Second, we must take a correct view of historical problems and do a good job in handling the relationships between new and old leadership group members. Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech clarified the point that we should no longer become involved in certain historical problems in the province. We must concentrate efforts on solving the problems existing now. The members of the new and old leadership groups in all units must strengthen unity and cooperation, and must pay attention to promoting young comrades.

In carrying out comparison and examination, we must pay attention to the following two points regarding problems of the past: 1) We must seriously examine problems that existed in the past and still exist now, with emphasis on the present; and 2) we should no longer examine problems that existed in the past but do not exist now.

Third, we must integrate collective comparison and examination in the leadership groups by listening to the views of the cadres and masses.

2. Leaders must set an example by conducting individual comparison and examination. This comparison and examination must be carried out from top to bottom, with the leading cadres doing it first and the party-member masses afterwards. Leading cadres, especially the number one and two men, must set an example in strictly analyzing themselves and boldly conducting sincere, profound, and truth-seeking self-criticism of their shortcomings and errors.

They should also adopt a comradely attitude in criticizing the shortcomings and errors of other leading comrades. They must also humbly listen to criticisms and views from others, especially from the lower levels. They are not allowed to suppress criticism or retaliate against it.

3. It is necessary to adopt reform attitude and obtain a further grasp on simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, which must run throughout the entire course of party rectification. We must pay attention to discovering, supporting, and employing in important posts party-member cadres who are bold in carrying out reforms, and grasp the building of the third echelon. We must also seriously solve the problems of using one's powers for the pursuit of private interests.

4. It is necessary to persistently set high standards and strict demands in the work of the comparison and examination stage. The stage of comparison and examination will last about 2 months. It is necessary to proceed with this work and to ensure its quality. The time must be correspondingly concentrated; at least half of the week should be devoted to comparison and examination.

Through carrying out comparison and examination, it is necessary to meet the following demands:

First, the main problems in the leadership groups have been solved. The leadership groups have formed a united and combat-worthy core. They have formulated proper reform measures for creating a new situation in their units and have also made a good start in this respect.

Second, there has been a notable improvement in the quality of the party members. They are able to spontaneously carry out their obligations as party members and implement the party's line, principles, and policies. Low efficiency in work in the organs, and lax discipline, liberalism, anarchism, and other unhealthy things have been overcome.

Third, malpractices in using powers in pursuit of private interests and serious instances of bureaucratism have been exposed and seriously examined. Problems that should be corrected have been, correction measures have been formulated for those that cannot be corrected for the time being, and the solution of the problems has been taken in hand.

Fourth, problems regarding people of the three categories, people who stubbornly resist the central line since the Third Plenary Session, and people who have committed serious economic and other crimes have been investigated, verified, and dealt with.

Comparison and examination is a key stage in party rectification. The principal leading comrades of party committees and groups in the units must provide skilled leadership. Comrades responsible for organizing party rectification must tangibly ensure the healthy development of comparison and examination. This work must not be done in a superficial way. It must reach its predicted aims.

These views on the comparison and examination stage are in principle applicable to the second and third batches of units carrying out party rectification.

LI LIAN ADDRESSES HEILONGJIANG SPORTS EVENTS

SK190445 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 May 84

[Recorded report by station reporters (Xie Quan) and (Liu Dan) on the opening of the first military sports games of the Armed Police Forces at the Heilongjiang provincial stadium on the morning of 18 May]

[Excerpts] After announcing the opening of the military sports games by (Li Jianping), deputy political commissar of the provincial Armed Police Force, a military review was held in which Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Gong Benyan, deputy governor of the province, and Du Dianwu, director of the provincial Public Security Department and political commissar of the provincial Armed Police Force, reviewed the armed police troop formations from an open car.

Attending the opening ceremony of the sports games were Gao Fengming and Li Genshen, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Pili, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Yang Zirong and Wang Weizhi, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Xie Yunqing, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; and military officers of the provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in the province, including (Yu Dianchen) and (Zheng Haimin).

Du Dianwu, director of the provincial Public Security Department and political commissar of the provincial Armed Police Force, delivered an opening speech at the ceremony.

In his speech at the ceremony, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, first extended warm congratulations to the sports event and then stated: Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and the party organizations of the PLA units, the provincial Armed Police Force has scored marked achievements over the 5-year period since the founding of the Armed Police Force in fulfilling various tasks, particularly in waging struggle against criminals and economic crimes, resulting in the party and the people placing great hopes on the Armed Police Force. We hope that the provincial Armed Police Force will make efforts to accelerate the pace of revolutionizing, modernizing, and regularizing itself. The military sports games that will be held today represent the outcome of their vigorous training. The participating comrades are sure to score good records in the games and the provincial Armed Police Force will totally carry forward the good work style and accelerate the pace of regularizing the armed force in making even greater contributions to the party and the people.

At the opening ceremony, fighters of the provincial Armed Police Force gave performances of bayonet fighting, gongfu, and police dogs activities, all well received by the spectators.

HEILONGJIANG REPORTS RECORD SUGAR PRODUCTION

OW191140 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Harbin, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Heilongjiang Province produced more than 520,000 tons of beet sugar during the 1983-1984 pressing season, up 68.4 percent over the year before and a record high.

Heilongjiang, which produces over half of China's beet sugar, purchased 5.15 million tons of sugar beets during the season, also an all time high, according to provincial agricultural officials.

Peasants in the province earned over 500 million yuan (about 250 million U.S. dollars) from beets planted on 360,000 hectares of land in 1983.

The adoption of new storage methods stretched the 1983-1984 pressing season to 240 days, about two months longer than before, the official said.

GUIDANCE FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION IN JILIN GIVEN

SK230812 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The guidance group in charge of party rectification work under the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee further made arrangements for the current party rectification work at a recent meeting attended by responsible cadres from provincial-level organs. The guidance group stressed that the provincial-level units that have been assigned to the first group should do a good job in conducting comparison and examination work on a high standard. Meanwhile, the guidance group put forward demands to the units that have been signed to the second group of the party rectification drive.

At the meeting, Wang Xianjin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the office in charge of the party rectification work under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: The party rectification work taken up by the provincial level organs is developing steadily and healthily. Leading personnel of the provincial CPC Committee have listened to the units' party rectification reports one by one. Major departments have also supervised the units' implementation of the party rectification work one by one, thus resulting in a favorable trend of conducting transformation. In exposing and dealing with cases of bureaucracy and of seeking personal gains by taking advantage of power, some departments have made new breakthroughs in conducting transformation. However, it is still necessary for them to further deal with such problems as low work standards, careless demands, and the slow progress of ideological and political work, so as to ensure the quality of party rectification work.

Comrade Wang Xianjin put forward the following five tasks for dealing with the issue of how to uphold the high standard of the party rectification work so as to ensure the quality of the work:

1. Comrades in charge of the party rectification work should have the ambition of reaching a high standard and should make up their minds to reach a high standard. Only by doing so can they boldly deal with knotty problems and boldly make breakthroughs in conducting transformations.
2. Leading cadres should set examples in taking the lead in studying party rectification documents so as to upgrade their understanding and in take the lead in conducting comparison and examination and carrying out criticism and self-criticism.
3. Efforts should be made to make new breakthroughs in conducting transformation in the course of party rectification. On the one hand, we should integrate the party rectification drive with the activities of conducting transformation and should regard the spirit of conducting transformation and creating something new as an important yardstick in measuring the comparison and examination work. Efforts should be made to earnestly do away with ideas hindering the reform and practice of sticking to old ways. The 10 measures set forth by the provincial CPC Committee and the provisions concerned for the activities of conducting transformation should be totally implemented by departments according to their actual situation. On the other hand, we should spend a period of time exposing and dealing with cases of bureaucracy and of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power. We should examine and correct mistakes committed by anyone. Generally, those who have actively engaged in examination and correcting their mistakes should not be called to account. Those who have not engaged in examination and have been exposed by others should be dealt with sternly. Those who have committed mistakes again in the course of party rectification should be punished severely.

4. A good job should be done in conducting education on party spirit, particularly on the criteria of party members, on the importance of carrying out criticism and self-criticism, on the principle of being loyal to the party, and on the theory of thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

5. In conducting comparison and examination work, individuals should find out their major problems as demanded by the party rectification drive. They should not only present the facts, but also reason things out so as to realistically upgrade their understanding.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Xianjin urged the party leading members' groups of various units to strengthen their leadership over the party rectification work in a down-to-earth manner and to vigorously overcome problems of flabbiness so as to create a new situation in party rectification work. Leading personnel who have remained flabby and have delayed in making a breakthrough should be dealt with by adopting necessary organizational measures.

JILIN TO DEVELOP FEED, LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

OW211115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1928 GMT 18 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA) -- Gao Di, NPC deputy and secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, in an interview with this reporter in the course of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, said that beginning this year Jilin Province will make efforts to change the situation of only developing grain production and to build Jilin into a base for feed processing, livestock raising, and food processing by capitalizing on the province's rich grain resources.

Gao Di said: Thanks to the enforcement of the household contract responsibility system linked with output, Jilin unexpectedly had a bumper agricultural crop last year with total grain output reaching 29.56 billion jin, very close to the planned grain output target for the end of this century. After handing over the required quota to the state, we still had 8 billion jin of grain left, more than we could consume and store and difficult to ship out. However, while having so much grain, we are still backward in feed processing, livestock raising, and food processing. Right now, we are buying 300,000 pigs from other provinces each year. This situation of "having mountains of grain but lacking meat" must change.

He added: Jilin has signed a contract with some foreign firm to import advanced technology and build a large feed processing plant. The province has also appropriated 20 million yuan to increase the capacity of the existing feed processing plants, hoping that we can produce 1 million tons of feed this year.

He said that great efforts will be made to encourage peasants to raise pigs, milk cows and sheep.

CENTRAL LEADERS' DIRECTIVES RELAYED TO JILIN

SK230429 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] This morning, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting with the participation of party-member cadres of the provincial and Changchun City organs to relay the important directives given by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, during their inspection tour in the province.

Zhao Xiu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, presided over the meeting. In concluding the meeting, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on how to implement the spirit of the directives given by the central leading comrades including Hu Yaobang.

In his speech, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu stated: During their inspection tour in our province, central leading comrades including Hu Yaobang gave many directives concerning our province's work, which demonstrated their cordial concern and great encouragement for the broad masses of cadres and the people across the province and which will certainly play a great promoting role in building the two civilizations in our province. In short, the directives of the central leading comrades urge us to continuously emancipate minds, to further ease restrictive policies, and to persistently conduct transformation so as to enliven the economy and to better build the two civilizations.

In referring to central leading comrades who praised the work done by our province, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu stated: In accepting their compliment, we must maintain a clear mind and should never become even slightly arrogant. We should correctly discern our existing achievements and should adopt a correct attitude toward them. We should also note the existing shortcomings and problems in our work. We should regard their compliment as a challenge and motive for working harder for the prosperity of the province, boldly conducting transformation, boldly making breakthroughs in reforms, boldly creating something new, and in advancing the existing excellent situation.

In referring to the central leading comrades who urged our province to accelerate the pace of conducting transformations in various fields, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu emphatically pointed out: Our economic work faces a stern challenge. If we fail to concentrate on conducting transformation and accelerating technical progress and to adopt appropriate policies and effective measures, we will not catch up with the country's advanced, nor will we preserve our existing achievements. Moreover, we may even retreat from our current standard. Therefore, we should firmly grasp the "two reforms," "three-outside-contacts," and "three imports" now -- doing a good job in conducting transformations in economic management systems and in technology; adopting an open-door policy to outside places, provinces, and foreign countries so as to learn their strong points to offset our weakness; and importing advanced technology, introducing outside capital, and signing contracts with outside experts so as to make a success in foreign trade and to accelerate the development of economic construction. Recently, the provincial CPC Committee adopted 10 measures for conducting economic transformations. To truly implement these measures and to achieve results from them rapidly, we are still urged to do a great deal of painstaking work.

In his speech, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu also gave a briefing on the situation prevailing in the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, which conducted comparisons and examinations in the former stage of the party rectification drive. He also gave an overall analysis on the province's situation and on the superiority of natural resources and put forward the province's initial plan of economic development for the period from the present to the end of 1990.

In conclusion, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu stated: During their inspection tour in our province, central leading comrades set forth many new demands for our province's work. In line with the spirit of the directives given by the central leading comrades, we must organize the forces of various social circles and departments to delve into reality in carrying out investigations and studies in order to further emancipate our mind, to further ease restrictive policies, to accelerate the pace of conducting transformation, to enliven our province's economy, to increase our economic results, and to push forward the province's program of building the two civilizations so as to greet the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding with our outstanding achievements.

ADVANCEMENT OF INTELLECTUALS ADVOCATED IN JILIN

SK210505 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 May 84

[Station commentary: "It Is Imperative To Implement in a Down-to-Earth Manner the Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] In eliminating the leftist influence and earnestly implementing the policy on intellectuals in the course of party rectification, the leading party members' group of the Jilin Provincial Standard Measure Bureau has better brought into play the role of intellectuals by dealing with some problems appearing in party member recruitment among intellectuals, employing intellectuals, and fixing the wage scales of intellectuals. The number of the provincial level organs that have successfully conducted the work in this regard as the bureau did is few. A large number of them still have some problems and lag far behind in meeting the demands of the central authorities and in meeting the needs of the program for building the four modernizations. The major reason why they lag behind is that their leading comrades have not totally eliminated the leftist influence in approaching the intellectual policy.

The CPC Central Committee has attached great importance to the policy on intellectuals, and leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly issued instructions in this regard. Even though our leading comrades in charge of this work agree in words in implementing the policy on intellectuals, they still have various prejudices against intellectuals deep in their hearts. They often find various pretexts for deterring the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. Some leading cadres, proceeding from their private interests, would rather employ mediocre persons than pick up talented people. As of now, they have not yet clearly realized the importance of talented people and of knowledge about the program for building the four modernizations. These leading cadres have to rapidly correct their improper attitude and to catch up with the trend of the new historic period so as to enable themselves to truly straighten out their ideas and to free themselves from the leftist ideas. In facing the challenge of the new technical revolution, every leading cadre should discern the urgent importance of fulfilling the strategic target set forth by the CPC Central Committee and of implementing the policy on intellectuals.

The key issue on implementing the policy on intellectuals is to rationally utilize intellectuals and to fully exploit their role in building the four modernizations. The new tasks of leading cadres under the new historic condition are how to successfully utilize specialized technicians and how to successfully employ intellectuals. To fulfill these new tasks, we should promote intellectuals, who have both ability and political integrity, into leading posts at all levels so as to meet the urgent needs in building the four modernizations, and efforts should be made to offer jobs suitable to the ability of scientific and technological personnel and to make use of the strong points of intellectuals who truly have talent and practical knowledge and to create as many favorable work experiences and living conditions as possible for personnel and intellectuals. We should trust them politically and support them in work to fully make use of the enthusiasm of broad masses of intellectuals and to enable them to ease their minds and vigorously play their role in various types of work.

NEW DEVELOPMENT ZONE ANNOUNCED IN DALIAN PORT

OW200204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- A 50-square-kilometer economic and technological development zone will be established near the northeast China port of Dalian. Mayor Wei Fuhai announced at a press conference held here today.

As a first step, one-tenth of the area will be opened for the time being, the mayor said. Dalian is one of the 14 coastal cities recently designated by the Chinese Government to further implement the policy of the opening to the outside world.

The new zone will adopt a number of special policies including a 15 percent income tax on joint ventures and enterprises with exclusive foreign investment and exemption from customs duties and industry and commerce tax on equipment and raw materials imported by these enterprises for production purposes.

Mayor Wei Fuhai, 54, was elected to the National People's Congress last year. He told reporters that Dalian will focus on up-to-date technology for the electronics industry, including microprocessor and software production, and for precision instruments and meters, machinery, chemicals, alloys and metallurgy. Sino-foreign scientific and technological development institutions and economic information centers will be set up in the new development zone, the mayor said.

Part of the products from the zone will be permitted for sale on the Chinese market in accordance with the demand of customers, he declared. Due consideration will be given to the interests of both Chinese and foreign participants in joint ventures.

As an old industrial city, he said, Dalian has to upgrade about 1,900 enterprises technically. Since 1979, the city has signed contracts for 350 development projects with foreign firms and has acquired 120 million U.S. dollars of foreign funds. The mayor said that the old industrial district will also enjoy the same preferential treatment in importing technology and using foreign funds as specified in the new policy.

Under the new policy, technology- and labor-intensive enterprises using foreign funds to import advanced technology for technical revamping will pay a 15-percent income tax as against the 33 percent tax levied on other enterprises. The same applies to foreign firms investing 30 million U.S. dollars or more in a single project or undertaking items of low profit and slow recoup, Mayor Wei said.

He also told the reporters that Dalian is undertaking several big construction projects. The local airport is being expanded to accommodate Boeing 747 jumbo jets by the end of this year.

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